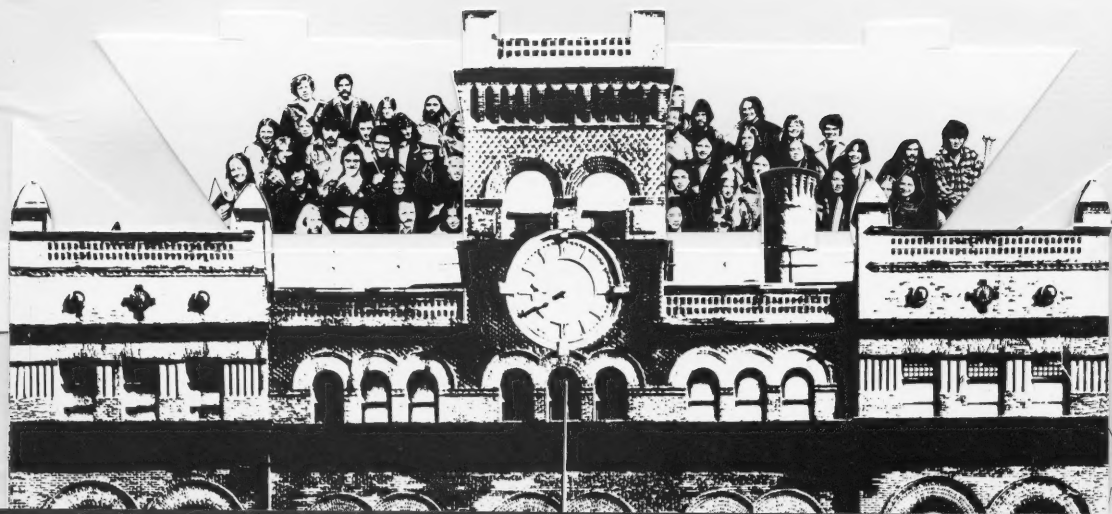


*Prattania*  
1973













*Prattonia*  
*1973*







In Pratt's first catalogue, Charles Pratt, Pratt's founder, stated:

"The twofold aim of the Institute is based on an appreciation of the dignity as well as the value of intelligent handicraft and skilled manual labor. It endeavors to give opportunities for complete and harmonious education, seeking at the same time to establish a system of instruction whereby habits of thrift may be inculcated to develop those qualities which produce a spirit of self-reliance, and to teach that personal character is of greater consequence than material productions.

"It offers its advantages to those only who purpose to do their own part earnestly and well. Its aim is to aid those who are willing to aid themselves. Its classes, workshops, library, reading-room and museum are for this purpose, and while tuition is required, yet it will be the endeavor to make possible by some means consistent with self-helpfulness and self-respect the admission of every worthy applicant."

Leather tanning and foundry operation are now alive only in the archives and in the memories of a select few, but has Pratt itself really changed? Richardson Pratt, Jr. must rule without the autocratic privileges enjoyed by his great-grandfather, but he still has the same responsibility.

People are still the same; their bodies are clothed in different dress, but their thoughts and ideals are much the same.

Throughout the years Pratt's reputation has been consistently excellent, but has the promise of the best possible education been kept? And if not, where does the fault lie?

Jerry Pratt sees the problems of the central city as the main problems to be solved today and in the near future. He wants Pratt to train not technicians, but professionals with a broadly based professional education with the humanities to provide total mental development, who will be able to do the whole concept behind a thing and who will be able to apply their skills to the problems of the central cities?

So this is where the future supposedly lies. We have another Pratt as president. Where does the cyclic spiral go now?



## Valentine

"Some men break your heart in two,  
Some men fawn and flatter,  
Some men never look at you;  
And that cleans up the matter."  
D. Parker









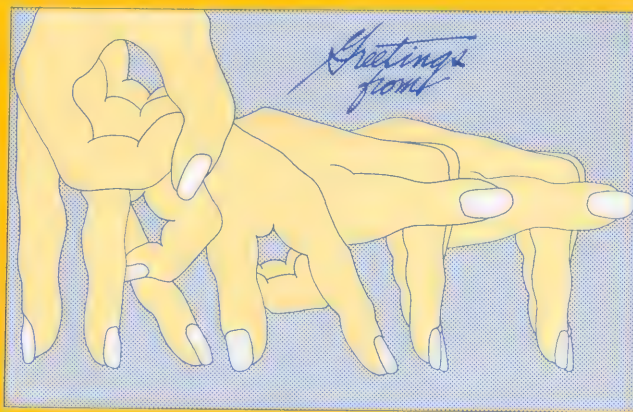




# CATCH-22

FRI - SAT

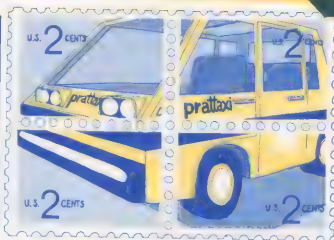
Memorial hall - Admission \$1.00 - TAO - March 10, ~~at~~ at 6:30, 8:45



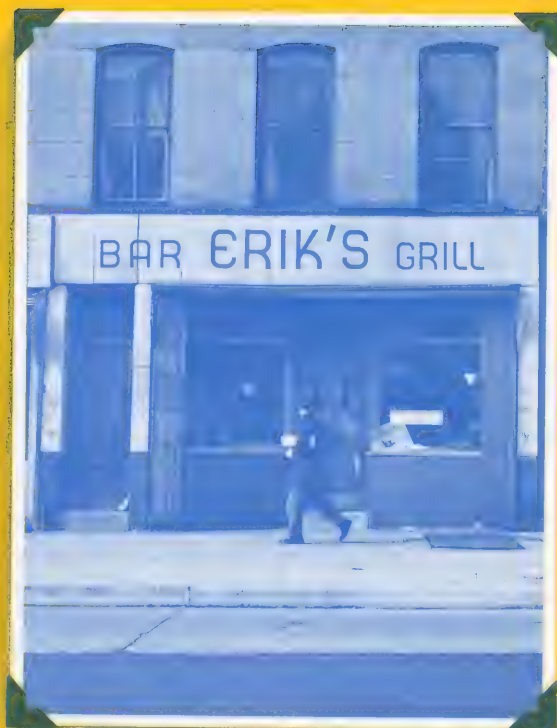


# POST CARD

Dear Mr. Ted:  
 How are you?  
 I am fine. My room is  
 in a dy. class by  
 Joe



My Mr. T.C. Johnson  
 11 Long Lake  
 Levittown N.Y.





## You be the judge!



Have you ever thought "An art career is the career for me?" Do you sometimes doodle or draw in notebooks, the margins of papers or even on paper napkins? If so, you may have the talent for a profitable and exciting career in art.

In order to help you make up your mind whether or not you want to learn more about the great opportunities in the art field, Art Instruction Schools, Inc., one of America's leading home study art schools, has prepared a few questions:

1. Do you really like to draw? . . . . . Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_
2. Have your family or friends every encouraged you to develop your art talent? . . . Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_
3. Do you frequently "doodle" with a pencil or sketch people and scenes in your spare time? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_
4. Do you love the beauty in nature and have a tendency to "daydream" occasionally? . . . Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

5. Do you sincerely want to master a profession and become a success in life? . . . . . Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

If you truthfully answered two or more of the questions with a "No," don't return this! But if you answered at least four or perhaps all five with "Yes," fill in the coupon and mail this whole page to us. We'll send you a copy of our free Art Talent Test. It's colorful, interesting and easy to complete. And it may lead to a rewarding and challenging career in art! Send in this page now!

ART INSTRUCTIONAL SCHOOL, INC.  
 10000 S. 10th St., Suite 100, Phoenix, AZ 85042  
 (602) 991-1111

Please send me your free  
 Art Talent Test by return mail. (PLEASE)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Apt. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized by the Accrediting Commission  
 of the National Home Study Council

















PRATTONIA 1973

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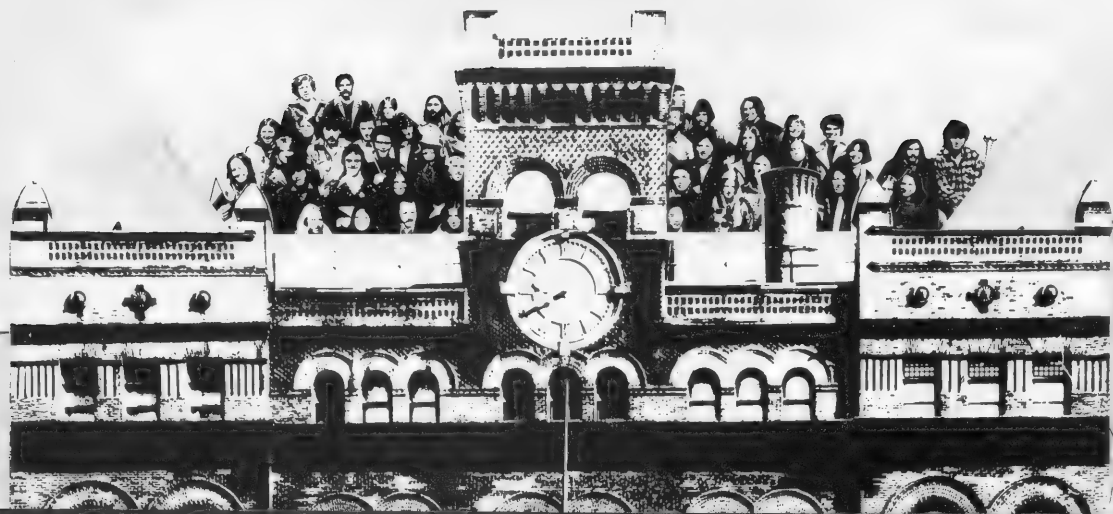
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*Prattonia*  
*1973*



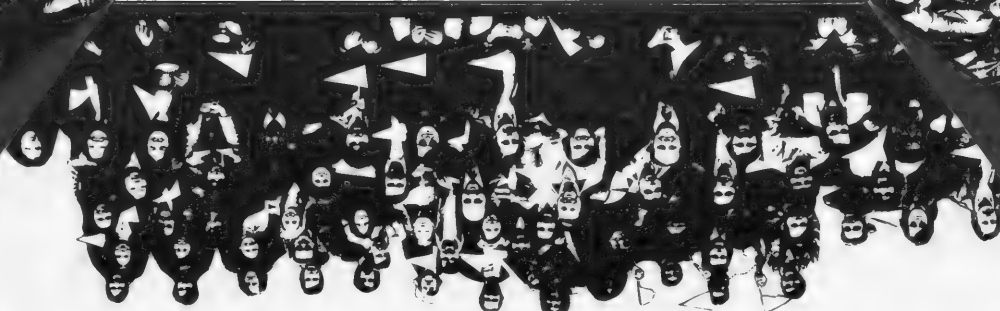














LATE  
CITY  
EDITION

# The News

Weather:  
sunny & cold today;  
fair tonight and tomorrow

VOL. 1 NO. 1

PRATTONIA 1973

1

## No News Is Good News

### Crime Rider

Skyjacking had never looked easier. A few hours after daybreak, Frank Markoe Sibley Jr., 43, of State-line, Nevada, pulled a ski mask over his face, slung an M-1 rifle across the handlebars of his bicycle, and pedaled through a gap in the fence surrounding the Reno Municipal Airport. Ditching his bike, he slipped the rifle under his green field jacket, huddled his way into the line of passengers boarding a United Air Lines Boeing 727 bound for San Francisco and took command of the aircraft. Sibley's demands were as unusual

tain to have it read over radio stations in Vancouver and Seattle.

"We are a well-disciplined, paramilitary organization fed up with Nixon's broken promises and deceit, which is clearly expressed by his secret buildup of forces in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia," began Sibley's statement. He went on to say that United Air Lines was a "major contributor to the war effort," and he threatened to destroy not only the plane he had hijacked but the entire United fleet. "It is those who support and encourage this war who should be prosecuted, not us," the hijacker

### LBJ Dies in Texas

Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th President, died Jan. 22 after he had been stricken with a heart attack at his ranch in Johnson City, Tex.

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Mrs. Johnson, who had been notified at her office at the LBJ Library in Austin, Tex., flew to San Antonio.

A national day of mourning, Jan. 25, was proclaimed by President Nixon, who said Johnson was "a great patriot." In a statement Jan. 22, Nixon praised him as "a dynamic leader, a unique personality and a

man of great ability and unshakable courage." "We are grateful for his life," he said, because "he believed in America, in what America could mean to all its citizens and what America could mean to the world. In the service of that faith, he gave himself completely."

Other tributes came from world and national leaders.

### Yankees Stay Home

The New York Yankees signed a lease with New York City August 16 to play at Yankee Stadium for the



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Sibley's demands were as unusual as his methods. Besides \$2,000,000 in \$20 and \$50 bills and \$8,000 worth of gold bars—the highest ransom demanded in the U.S.—he insisted upon items ranging from three Thompson submachine guns and 300 feet of nylon rope to ammonia inhalers, smelling salts, pep pills and sleeping pills. Once the passengers were off the plane, it flew to Vancouver, B.C. Told that that much U.S. currency was not on hand in Vancouver, Sibley ordered the plane to Seattle. En route, he handed the crew a four-page statement explaining his motives, and ordered the cap-

tain to have it read over radio stations in Vancouver and Seattle.

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By sunset, 40 FBI agents had coordinated an attack on the plane, which was parked at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport. Two agents, posing as relief pilots, boarded through the side door from a forklift truck, while others stormed up the rear gangway. Sibley, wounded in the shoulder and leg, was taken to the hospital. When it was announced that no one else had been injured in the shoot-out, the crowd of observers broke into applause.

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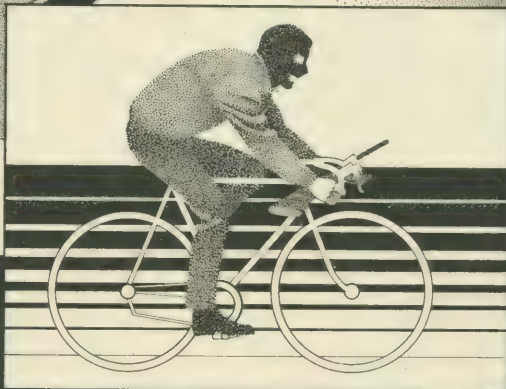
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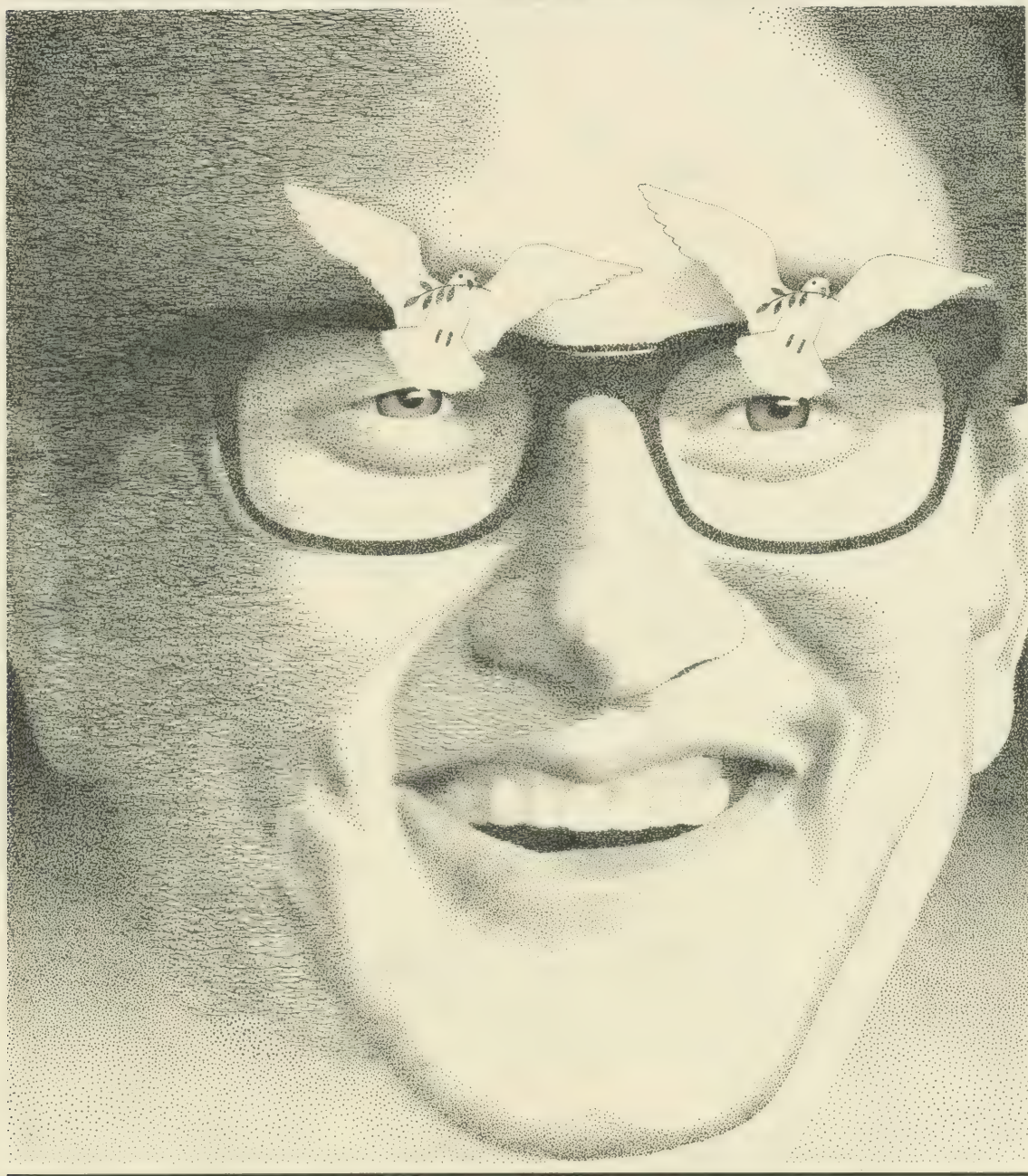
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## Cease-fire Takes Effect in North and South Vietnam

A cease-fire agreement aimed at ending the war in North and South Vietnam was signed in Paris Jan. 27.

The battlefield truce officially went into effect at 8 AM January 28 Saigon time. The pact was signed by representatives of the four parties directly involved in the conflict: U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and the foreign ministers of North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government. The truce accord is eventually to be extended to Laos and Cambodia.

In addition to a halt in combat other military aspects of the agreement provide for withdrawal of all American troops from South Vietnam, release of U.S. prisoners and other captives and a four-nation international Commission of Control and Supervision that is to police the truce. The political section of the agreement establishes a framework to enable the rival factions of North and South Vietnam to work toward reconciliation and eventual reunification of the country.

The cease-fire pact was worked out by Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho after months of intensive discussions and was initiated by the two U.S. and North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris January 23. The agreement was announced in a nationwide address by President Nixon. In a simultaneous speech, South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu expressed doubt about the permanence of the agreement.

Meanwhile, the fighting in South Vietnam continued at an accelerated pace up to the time the cease-fire went into effect.

## Gates to China Opened

An injunction against travel to China by U.S. ships and planes, established during the Korean War, was lifted November 22 by President Nixon.

In announcing the move, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler emphasized that such travel would continue to be subject to Chinese authorization in each instance and that there were no plans at present to establish regular commercial service to China. Commerce Department officials were reported as saying, however, that World Airways and Trans International Airlines, both charter firms, had been given permission by the department to fly to China. Ziegler said the easing of restrictions was designed to "facilitate development of trade and contacts between the American and Chinese people in the spirit of the joint communique" issued after President Nixon's visit to China in February.

## Termpaper Market Sells Suspensions

The University of Wisconsin notified 600 students that it was holding up their grades, transcripts and (in the case of graduating students) degrees on suspicion of submitting term papers bought on the commercial market, it was reported June 17.



Wisconsin Attorney General Robert W. Warren had subpoenaed the records of three firms engaged in the sale of academic papers and take-home exam answers, and the 600 names were uncovered as customers of one of the firms. The subpoenas were based on charges of defrauding the university and its supporting taxpayers. Undergraduate papers reportedly sold for between \$2.25 per page for used material and \$6.45 per page for original work.

Individual instructors were given discretion in handling each case, with failures, lowered grades or makeup work as possible sanctions. Paul Ginsberg, Wisconsin dean of students, said the growing market in academic papers, which involved interstate connections, would force the university either to require closer supervision of academic work or to abandon the use of term papers entirely.

## Women Unite at Conference

The Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW), a specialized agency of the Organization of American States, held its 16th assembly in Washington from September 20-29, passing a long list of resolutions designed to achieve a more equitable role for women throughout the hemisphere.

Otilia Arosemena de Teixeira, a Panamanian writer and teacher, was elected chairman of the executive committee September 29. Other items included analysis of IACW activities over the past two years and study of the results of the Inter-American Specialized Conference on the Integral Education of Women, held in Buenos Aires in August.

## 118 Killed in Plane Crash

Minutes after takeoff from London's Heathrow Airport June 18, a British European Airways Trident airliner plunged into a nearby field killing all 118 aboard. It was Britain's worst air disaster.

Data recovered from a flight recorder June 19 indicated that premature retraction of the wing-flaps caused the plane to stall and crash. Among the dead were several prominent Irish businessmen on their way to European Economic Community meetings in Brussels.

## African Neptune Collides into Bridge

An 11,500-ton freighter, the African Neptune, November 7 rammed the mile-long Sidney Lanier Bridge near Brunswick, Ga., killing at least 10 motorists waiting for the ship to pass.

A 450-foot section of the bridge was destroyed.

The ship's captain, Frank Stancio, testified at a Coast Guard hearing November 13 that his orders to the helmsman, Darling C. Woodall, had been misunderstood. But Woodall said November 14 that he had been given incorrect steering directions.

## Acupuncture Used on George Wallace

Governor George Wallace of Alabama, a contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination who was shot at a Laurel Md. rally, has been a patient undergoing acupuncture therapy at a Chinese doctor in New York City. He was anesthetized February 12, 1973 by acupuncture, a centuries-old Chinese technique of deadening or easing pain by needle therapy.

Acupuncture therapy is most common in hospitals in China, where it is used more often than Western-style drugs to anesthetize patients.

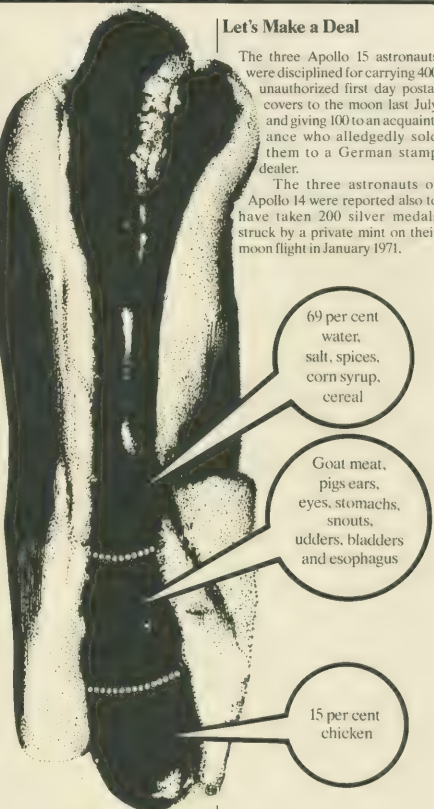
Hospital officials did not reveal details of the acupuncture technique, however Governor Wallace's personal press secretary told the news that it was his second treatment with acupuncture in New York City and his condition is better than before. He will be back for more acupuncture therapy in the near future.



## Let's Make a Deal

The three Apollo 15 astronauts were disciplined for carrying 400 unauthorized first day postal covers to the moon last July and giving 100 to an acquaintance who allegedly sold them to a German stamp dealer.

The three astronauts of Apollo 14 were reported also to have taken 200 silver medals struck by a private mint on their moon flight in January 1971.



69 per cent water, salt, spices, corn syrup, cereal

Goat meat, pigs ears, eyes, stomachs, snouts, udders, bladders and esophagus

15 per cent chicken

## 3 Japs in a Jungle

World War II ended for Shoichi Yokoi, 57, only last year when the former Japanese imperial army corporal was found hiding out in the jungles of Guam. Now a prosperous tailor in Nagoya, Yokoi brought his new bride Mihoko, 45, back to the island for their honeymoon.

Visiting his cave hideout, a favorite spot with tourists these days, Yokoi asked: "How could I have wasted all those years in this dirty hole?" Trapped in the jungle for a couple of steamy hours because of helicopter trouble, Yokoi muttered that he simply "hated the looks of the jungle" and couldn't wait to get back to Japan.

Two other former Japanese soldiers are reported still in hiding on Guam.

## TV Emmy Awards

"All in the Family," the comedy series about a middle-class bigot, won a major share of awards at the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in Hollywood.

## Surprise Party

A Korean vintage F-86 Super-sabre jet skidded on takeoff from the Executive Airport in Sacramento, California September 24 and plowed into an ice-cream parlor filled with some 100 birthday celebrants. Twenty-two were killed.

The pilot, Richard Bingham, 37, said at a hearing of the National Transportation Board October 17 that he felt his plane vibrating on takeoff but did not abort the flight because he felt the plane would fly.

## Toadstools Bugged

The FDA said February 25 that the United Canning Corp. of East Palestine, Ohio was recalling 50,000 institutional-sized cans of mushrooms that might have been contaminated with botulism toxin. The firm had recalled 30,000 cans earlier, it had been announced February 17.

The Stouffer's Food Co. completed a recall of 14,000 cases of frozen foods February 21 that might have contained mushrooms from the contaminated batch.

### Duke of Windsor Dies

Edward Albert, Duke of Windsor, who gave up the throne of England to marry the American woman he loved, died on May 28 at his home in Paris at the age of 77.

### West Goes East

President Nixon arrived in China Feb. 21 to begin his historic visit with leaders of the Peking government. The airport reception was restrained, and later in the day Nixon met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, an event which had not been announced beforehand.

On hand to greet the U.S. visitors were Premier Chou En-lai, several other Chinese dignitaries and a 500-man military honor guard. There were no crowds, no apparent efforts to decorate the city and no speeches.

President Nixon's visit with Chairman Mao, took place at Mao's residence somewhere in old Forbidden City. It lasted one hour and was described afterwards as "frank and serious." Nixon was accompanied by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser for national security.

The Chinese hosted a banquet on the evening of Feb. 21 at the Great Hall of the People. Chou offered a toast to the Nixon party in which he said that Nixon's visit "provides the leaders of the two countries with an opportunity of meeting in person to seek the normalization of relations between the two countries and also to exchange views on questions of concern."



### Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star

The U.S. interplanetary probe Pioneer 10, launched March 2 on a mission to bypass Jupiter, crossed Mars' orbital path May 24 and entered the asteroid belt July 15. It was the first spacecraft to accomplish either feat. By the end of 1972 after flying more than 350 million miles, it was three-quarters of the way through the asteroid belt.

### Down on Your Knees

A new ceasefire agreement was reached March 8 between about 250 Indians occupying the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and some 300 federal law officers. Negotiations between the two sides resumed after a mediation offer by the National Council of Churches was accepted by the Indians.

Despite the agreement to negotiate, Ralph E. Erickson, special assistant to Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, told a Washington news conference March 8 that the government had dropped its previous offer of safe passage out of the village, and said all those remaining who had committed law violations would be subject to immediate arrest. He rejected outright the Indians' demand that Richard Wilson, Oglala Sioux Tribal Council president, be removed.

### The Fabulous Hoax of Clifford Irving

The tale came wrapped extravagantly—boxes within boxes, each festooned with its own diminished fantasies, each gaudily papered in ever thinner tissues of lies. The serial revelations in the Howard Hughes-Clifford Irving affair became an extraordinary popular entertainment, a top of the TV news, a front-page diversion that evoked the distractions of an earlier, less desperate age. Like the Americans who once crowded the docks waiting for the latest chapter of Dickens to arrive by boat, devotees anticipated the next surprises.



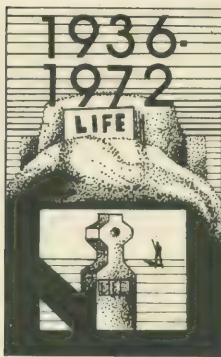
As Irving's outrageous story collapsed in on itself, one principal element in the puzzle loomed ever larger and more baffling: Where had the material he spun into his summa of non-books come from. All the supposed Hughes letters, now clearly revealed as forgeries, and all the affidavits of supposed meetings with Hughes had helped Irving create an atmosphere of verisimilitude. But the essence of its apparent validity—and the key to the big con job—had been the words in the manuscript itself.

Several experienced editors and publishers at McGraw-Hill and LIFE magazine had read Irving's work and found it convincing in its tone and above all its remarkable wealth of detail about Hughes' complex life. It seemed beyond mere inventive compilation, even given all that has been printed over the years about Hughes. It had an undeniable smack of authenticity.

But finally on February 21 Irving admitted through his lawyer that his baroque detailed scenario was a fraud.







## Life Meets Death

Life magazine has folded. After 36 years as the nation's leading weekly mass audience publication, Life magazine December 9 announced it would cease publication with the December 29 issue.

Andrew Heiskell, Chairman of the board of Time, Inc., which owns the publication, said the same pressures that had led to the closing of other once-prominent magazines—competition from television, rising postal rates and dwindling revenue—had caused Life's death. Heiskell said there had been "emotional agony in the decision" to discontinue the magazine but predictions of heavy financial losses were of prime consideration. Life had lost more than \$30 million in the last four years. Life had pioneered in photo-journalism techniques and, along with Time magazine, had been the principal showcase of the firm founded by the late Henry R. Luce.

The closing put 325 staff members out of work and cost Time \$7 million for closing expenditures.

## Truman Dies at 80

Harry S. Truman, the 33rd president of the U.S., died December 26 at the age of 88. His death occurred in Kansas City's Research Hospital and Medical Center, where he had been fighting lung congestion, heart irregularity, kidney blockages and failure of the digestive system.

President Nixon, declaring December 28 a national day of mourning for the former president, eulogized Truman as "one of the most courageous presidents in our history, who led the nation and the world through a critical period with exceptional vision and determination."

Lyndon B. Johnson, the nation's 36th President, called Truman "a 20th century giant who will live on in the memory of free people as one of the greatest men to lead freedom's cause." Truman's body was returned to his home town of Independence, Mo., where it lay in state funeral, with full military honors in the courtyard of the library December 28.

Nixon and Johnson were among those traveling to Independence December 27 to pay their respects to Truman, visiting his wife, Bess, 87, and his only daughter, Margaret, Mrs. Clifton Daniel of New York, at the Truman home, and the bier. An estimated 70,000 persons later filed past the bier.

A national memorial service for Truman was held on January 5, 1973 at the Washington Cathedral for national and world figures wishing to honor the former president. Truman, president from 1945 to 1953, assumed office at the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt near the end of World War II.

## Christ Crushed

Michelangelo's *Pieta*, one of the world's sculptural masterpieces, was severely damaged on May 21 when a Hungarian-born emigrant, Laszlo Toth, 33, attacked it with a hammer in St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican.

Toth pushed through a crowd of worshippers and tourists, jumped onto the altar where the *Pieta* was on display, and reined hammer blows on the sculpture of the Madonna holding the dead Christ. Toth shouted during the attack, "I'm Jesus Christ."



Toth's attack, which reportedly lasted about two minutes before he was finally subdued by an Italian fireman and other onlookers, shattered the left arm of the Virgin Mary and chipped her nose, left eye and veil covering her hair.

Toth was turned over to the Italian police for criminal proceedings.

## Martha Makes Muscles

Mrs. Martha Mitchell, the wife of President Nixon's campaign manager, John Mitchell, declared in a telephone call to a wire service reporter in June 25 that she is "a political prisoner" and is leaving her husband unless he quits politics because she cannot stand "all those dirty things that go on."

## G-Man Goes

J. Edgar Hoover, in his 48th year as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, died at his home on May 2. Hoover had directed the work of the bureau since its inception in 1924.

## A's KO Reds for Series

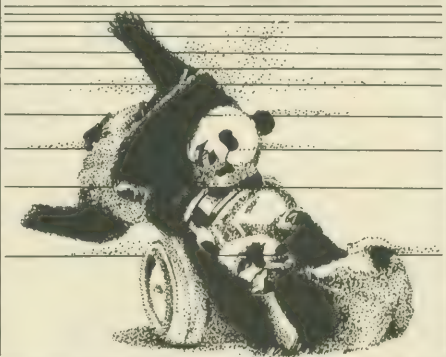
The Oakland Athletics, who originated in Philadelphia and were transplanted to the West Coast by way of Kansas City, won baseball's 69th World Series October 22 as they beat the Cincinnati Reds in the seventh and deciding game, 3-2, in Cincinnati. It was the A's first world championship since moving to Oakland in 1968. The original Philadelphia Athletics had won five world titles, but in Kansas City the A's struggled as also-rans.

The A's went into the 1972 series as underdogs because two of their top players, slugger Reggie Jackson and relief pitcher Darrell Knowles, were out with injuries. The A's overcame the odds with timely if erratic hitting and solid relief pitching.

Dick Williams managed the A's. Sparky Anderson managed the Reds. The series hero and outstanding player was A's catcher Gene Tenace, who tied a series mark by hitting four home runs. Tenace, who only broke into the A's starting line in July, finished the seven games with eight hits in 23 at-bats for a .348 batting mark.

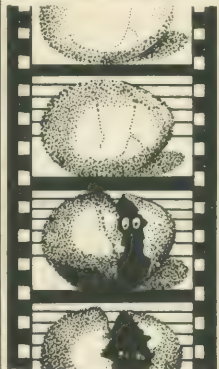
## Pat Pets Pandas

At the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., Mrs. Nixon officially accepted the two pandas presented by China to the American people on April 20.



## Soft Eggs Kill Dinosaurs

A new theory about why dinosaurs became extinct gained further substantiation in the discovery of eight dinosaur eggs—two of them intact—in rock wall near Corbieres in the French Pyrenees, the Washington Post reported July 17.



According to the theory, proposed by a team from Bonn University's Institute of Paleontology, the dinosaurs died out because their eggshells became so thin they frequently broke or dried out.

The Bonn Institute team, headed by Professor Heinrich Erben, had first developed its theory in 1971 when it found over 800 fragments of dinosaur eggs in four successive layers of rocks in Provence, France. The shells from the oldest rocks were 2 to 2.8 millimeters thick but the youngest were only 1.1 to 1.4 millimeters; the Corbieres shells corresponded to the latter in age and thickness. Electron microscope studies of the Corbieres eggshells indicated they were so thin they apparently could not provide the necessary calcium for the skeletons of the dinosaur embryos.

## Spitz Wins Seven Gold Medals.

Mark Spitz swam into Olympic history at the Munich games by winning seven gold medals, the most won by an athlete since the modern games began in 1896.

## Bored on Borman?

Ladislas Farago, an author and former head of U.S. Naval Intelligence research, described December 10 statements as false "in their entirety" disputing his claim that Martin Bormann, personal secretary to Adolf Hitler and head of the Nazi party apparatus, was alive in Argentina.

## Mitchell: Henpecked Husband

John N. Mitchell resigned as President Nixon's campaign manager on July 1 after receiving an ultimatum from his wife that he choose either her or politics.

## Record of Eagleton's Past, Clouds Democratic Ticket

Senator Thomas F. Eagleton's future as the Democratic vice-presidential candidate was called into question July 25 by the senator's disclosure that he had been hospitalized several times for treatment of mental depression.

His insistence that he was fully cured and able to fill the vice-presidency if elected was strongly supported by the party's Presidential candidate, Senator George S. McGovern.

However, the reaction to Eagleton's disclosure indicated that some Democratic leaders felt his disclosure had seriously hurt the ticket and that he should withdraw his candidacy. The issue was compounded by charges July 27 that Eagleton had been arrested several times for drunken driving and speeding. Eagleton denounced the charges angrily and insisted he would fight to stay on the ticket.

Senator Eagleton told newsmen at a joint press conference with Senator McGovern July 25 that he had hospitalized himself three times between 1960 and 1966 for psychiatric treatment of nervous exhaustion and fatigue. On two of these occasions, Eagleton said he had undergone electroshock therapy which he termed "the prescribed treatment" for manifestations of emotional depression.

Eagleton told reporters at the Custer, South Dakota news conference that alcoholism had played no part in his illness. In response to a newsmen's question, he said, "Alcohol was not involved in any iota, in any way, shape or form whatsoever. I can assure you—categorically and without hesitation, unequivocal.



## Franco's Granddaughter Wed to a Bourbon

Generalissimo Francisco Franco gave his eldest granddaughter, Maria del Carmen Martinez-Bordiu Franco, away in marriage to a member of the Bourbon family, the grandson of the late King Alfonso XIII of Spain, Alfonso de Bourbon y Dampierre in March. In 1969 Prince Juan Carlos, of the Spanish royal house of Bourbon, was designated ruler-elect and heir to the throne in the event of Franco's death.





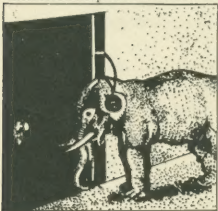
## 'French Connection' Heroin Stolen

Eighty-one pounds of high-grade heroin seized by New York City detectives in the celebrated "French Connection" case 10 years ago has been reported stolen from the police department's property storage room.

Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy said December 14 that he believes the heroin had been stolen before 1970 but had only recently been discovered missing during an audit by the department's property clerk. Police estimate that the 81 pounds had a street value of \$15-\$17 million. The heroin had been held as evidence because the police had never officially closed the French Connection case.

## The Watergate Case

A former agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) disclosed late in 1972 that he had delivered information obtained by espionage from the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate building in Washington to an official at the Nixon campaign office. In an interview published in the Los Angeles Times the ex-FBI agent, Alfred C. Baldwin III said he had monitored telephone and other con-



versations at Watergate for three weeks while employed by the Committee to Re-elect the President, working from a room in a motor lodge across from Watergate.

Baldwin said the official to whom he delivered the information was not one of those indicted in the Watergate headquarters. Baldwin revealed that he, himself, was a member of the raid crew. He was not indicted after agreeing to cooperate with the Justice Department. He was a key witness for the government in the case.

The Washington Post reported that Baldwin had informed the FBI that memorandums describing the intercepted Democratic conversations were sent to members of the White House staff and Nixon campaign staff.

## Surprise Party

"Crazy Joe" Gallo, reputedly a Mafia leader, was shot to death during a birthday party at a New York restaurant on April 7, 1972.

## Lapsicles

Nineteen mountain climbers died on Mt. Fuji, Japan's highest peak, when an avalanche struck.

## Walk on Water

President Nixon, on an official visit to Canada, signed an agreement for a joint endeavor to clean up the Great Lakes on April 15.

## The Tramp Returns

Charlie Chaplin returned to Hollywood after twenty years of exile outside the United States and was welcomed by ovation and a special Oscar.



## U.S. Olympic Streak Ends in Protest

The U.S., which had never lost an Olympic basketball game, dropped a controversial 51-50 decision to the Soviet Union September 10 in the final seconds of the championship game.

U.S. coach Hank Iba protested the game, but the International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) disallowed his protest.

At issue was whether the Soviet Union's final basket was scored in violation of international rules.

Trailing throughout the game, the U.S. pulled even and then ahead, 50-49, on a pair of foul shots by Doug

Collins with three seconds remaining on the scoreboard clock. The Russians then took possession and put the ball in play under its basket. A U.S. player deflected the inbound pass and when time ran out, the American team and its fans poured onto the court.

But the FIBA representative Peter Schliesser told the officials to clear the court and reset the clock to three seconds. It appeared that Schliesser had decided that the Soviet Union had called time before putting the ball in play.

When the game was resumed a Soviet player heaved a full-court pass to a 6'8" teammate under the American basket. Muscling his way between two American defenders, the Russian, Aleksandr Belov, scored on a layup as the horn sounded.

The defeat ended the U.S. 63 game Olympic streak, which began when the sport was introduced into Olympic competition in Berlin in 1936. Following the game, the U.S. team voted not to accept the runner-up silver medal. At the awards ceremony September 10, the U.S. team failed to send a representative.

## No Noble Nobel

The private ceremony in Moscow at which Soviet novelist Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn was to have received the Nobel Prize awarded him in 1970 was cancelled by Solzhenitsyn after the Soviet Union refused a visa to the secretary of the Swedish Academy who was to have presented the award.

## Ink-thrower Jailed

Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski was fined and sentenced to several months in prison after her January 22 ink-throwing attack on British Prime Minister Edward Heath in Brussels.

## Heroin Unharbored

French customs agents seized nearly half a ton of heroin from a shrimp boat on March 2 in Marseilles harbor worth more than \$180 million on the street in the United States, the biggest narcotics haul on record.

## 3 Shoot 200 at Tel Aviv Airport

At Lod airport near Tel Aviv, three gunmen fired into a crowd of about 250 on May 30; 24 died and 76 were wounded. The attackers were identified as Japanese hired by Palestinian guerrillas. Two died and one was captured.



## Dame Umpire

A housewife in Queens, New York, won the approval of the state's highest court to be a professional baseball umpire on January 13.

## Sorry Charlie, Tuna Recalled

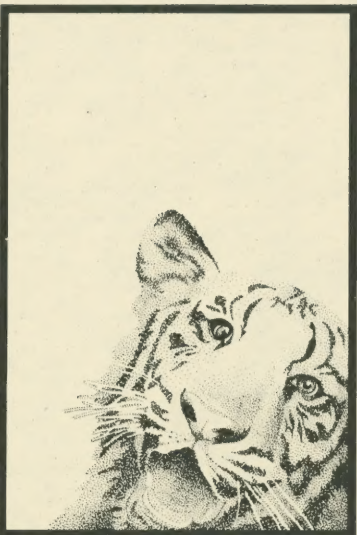
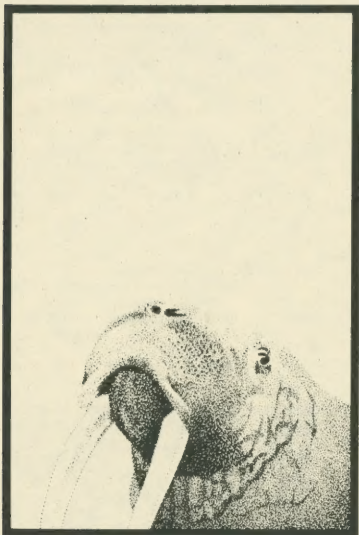
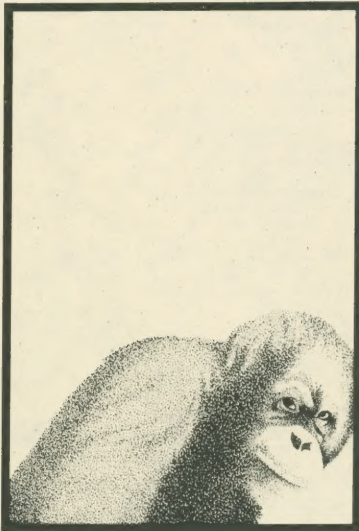
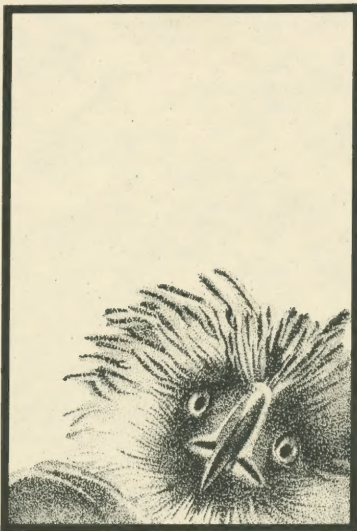
Star-Kist foods began a recall of 172,000 cans of tuna that contained an agent that had caused temporary flu-like symptoms in some consumers in the Midwest, the FDA reported February 23.

## Eagleton Bails Out

Senator Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri quit as the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, at the request of presidential nominee, Senator George McGovern, because of Eagleton's medical history. Eagleton declared he does not want to divide the party.







## Endangered Wildlife

Over the past 2000 years, it is known that more than 100 species of mammals alone have disappeared from the world wildlife family—nearly 75 within the last 200 years or so. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service defines endangered as those spe-

cies in immediate jeopardy—for one reason or another—of becoming extinct; 14 American mammal species, 50 birds, 30 fishes, four reptiles, and three amphibians are so classified. As opposed to endangered, some other American species are termed rare, i.e., existing in admittedly few numbers but "safely" as long as con-

ditions remain favorable. Below is a selected small list of world wildlife presently threatened by extinction. Anatolian Leopard; (Turkey) Est. Pop: less than 50. Asiatic Lion; (India) Est. Pop: 100. Black-Tailed Prairie Dog; (Southern U.S.) Est. Pop: Unknown

Blue Whale; (Antarctic Ocean) Pop: 1200. Chinchilla; (Andes Mts.) Pop: unknown. California Condor; (S. California) Pop: 50. Giant Panda; (W. China) Pop: rare. Javan Tiger; (Eastern Java) Pop: 12

Mexican Grizzly Bear; (Mexico) Pop: 60. Red Wolf; (Texas) Pop: 150. Volcano Rabbit; (Mexico) Pop: rare. Wild Yak; (Tibet and Sikkim) Pop: rare. Whooping Crane; (Texas and Canada) Pop: 50.



